Volunteering in the Fifth Ward.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: The Fifth ward is not doing anything to avert the draft. True, meetings have been held, and citizens appointed, but *there* the matter rests. No money has been collected, and no one knows who has been appointed treasurer. Now, in common with many residents of the ward, I propose that individual men take the matter in hand, and go to work in a business-like way to hold a meeting, appoint officers, and collect money. I propose that a call for a meeting be at once issued, and an executive and disbursing committee be appointed, one of them to be treasurer of all the money collected. Let action take the place of apathy; otherwise the draft will take place, and at present we have not one man credited to us on our quota for the draft.

Let those who are interested attend to the matter.

SINEX.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12, 1864.

The Oldest Cavalry Company in the Volunteer Service.

CHARLESTOWN, VA., Jan. 11, 1864.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: Permit me to give you a few details, which cannot but prove interesting to some of your many readers. There is a company of Pennsylvanians in the 1st New York Volunteer Cavalry, stationed at this place, which, it appears, is the oldest company of volunteer cavalry in the United States army. The men seem to be "brim full" of patriotism still, notwithstanding the hard knocks they have been subjected to, and they now are all re-enlisted as "veteran volunteers," determined to see the "last act," as well as the first, in the great drama of rebellion. Some of these men have never been home since they first enlisted, early in July, 1861, and they look forward to their expected visit with feelings of unmingled pleasure. They are a body of fine young men, and have the reputation of being readiness brave. They came out with one hundred men in the ranks, and now they only muster forty-five, all told. Seven of their number received commissions, a few deserted, some were discharged, but the greatest number were killed in action. Their first engagement was at Poinick Church, Virginia, one month after their enlistment, where they met and vanquished a rebel squadron twice their number. In this affair they lost one killed and two missing. Captain Rush commanded the Lancers in Fairfax for nearly twelve months, and were with him in all the battles on the Peninsula. They greatly distinguished themselves at Savage Station and White Oak Swamp. During the retreat from the latter place they were selected to cover the rear of the column, and brought off the artillery safely. At 6 o'clock at night, reaching the James river at daylight next morning.

They have been engaged in numberless skirmishes with the enemy, and often contended with far superior numbers, but they have the first time yet to be vanquished. During the 2d battle of Bull Run, in August, the company got out off from the regiment, but reached Harrisburg just in time to save a large train of wagons (the only thing saved in that affair), which they conducted safely to Harrisburg, Pa. Their movements in Pennsylvania, during the stay of the rebels, are well known to every inhabitant of the Cumberland Valley. They captured nearly as many prisoners and wagons as all the rest of the cavalry put together. They were among the first to re-enter Harrisburg on the rebel retreat, driving the rear-guard of the enemy from the town, and taking possession for some time. Col. Wm. H. Boyd, of your city, who now commands a brigade in this organized this company, and when any hazardous duty is to be performed it generally selects them for its execution. Their present commander, Lieut. Stevenson, came out with them as second lieutenant; was soon promoted adjutant of the regiment, and afterwards became assistant adjutant general of brigade. On the promotion of Captain Boyd, Captain Stevenson solicited and obtained his company. He served in the old 1st United States Dragoons (now 1st Cavalry) and is an accomplished soldier and a true gentleman, and is very much beloved by all his men. I hope this company, "true veterans" will, on their arrival in Philadelphia, receive the attention due to such men, after such an absence from their homes. The present 1st Pennsylvania cavalry (six months men) are also rapidly re-enlisting for three years or the war. The 96th Pennsylvania infantry are here, from the Army of the Potomac. They have re-enlisted, and will soon visit your city. I will inform your readers when the Pennsylvania cavalry company may be expected home.

Truly yours,

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

THE CITY.

Thermometer.

JANUARY 12, 1863.				JANUARY 12, 1864.			
8 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.	8 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
36	39½	41	39	31	34	34	34
WIND				WIND			
NNW	NNE	NE by N	W	W	W	W	SW

CONTROLLERS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—A stated meeting of the Board of School Controllers was held yesterday afternoon.

The new Controller-elect, Mr. John Noble, from the Seventh; Wm. M. Levick, from the Twelfth; Mr. Thos. Potter, from the Fifteenth District, and Robert Patterson, of the Sixth Section, presented their credentials, and were duly qualified.

A communication was received from the Fifteenth Section, asking authority to organize a school for colored children; also one from the same section, asking the Board to approve some of the old bills incurred in the erection of the new school house. The latter communication was referred back to the section.

The Committee on Supplies submitted a report, showing that during the year 69,000 pupils had been furnished with stationery and books, and that there is now remaining on hand $9,528.25.

A communication was received from Samuel T. Hay, late principal of the Liberty school, Twenty-fifth section, protesting against his appointment as teacher by the Sectional Board. Mr. Hay alleges that he was removed simply because he was not a Democrat.

Mr. Shippen said that this subject was one not strictly within the powers of the Board of Control. He was well aware that it was a subject which had an exclusive right to elect and dismiss public school teachers, but this case should be investigated, to show how far Sectional Boards forget their duties as guardians of education by removing and electing persons as teachers with no regard to competency. He had understood that the successor to Mr. Hay used the most ungrammatical language, and was otherwise entirely disqualified. Unless there be competent persons filling the positions of public school teachers the sooner the public schools are disbanded the better.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Grammar, Secondary, and Primary Schools, with instructions to report at the next stated meeting.

Mr. Shippen offered the following:

Whereas, The system of examining into the qualifications of those who desire to teach in the public schools of the district, at the same time before and conducted by this Board, has proven to be eminently successful, and productive of great good;

And whereas, The efficiency of the system has been impaired in several instances, by sectional electing teachers who have not been duly examined;

And whereas, It is very important that one good and uniform system shall prevail over the whole district: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Legislature of Pennsylvania be requested to enact a law which shall vest exclusively power this Board to establish a uniform system of examination of qualifications of teachers, which shall be obligatory on all the sections.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Fitzgerald offered a resolution authorizing the appointment of a commission to examine into the feasibility of a general superintendent of education in the First school district.

Several amendments were made, and the resolution was adopted, the commission to consist of five members of the Board, the faculty of the High School, and the principals of the grammar schools.

A resolution was adopted expressing the thanks of the Board to Dr. Phelps, of the Beverly Normal School, for his invitation to examine the subject system of teaching, in connection with his institute.

A resolution was also adopted appointing a committee to visit the cities of New York and Boston to examine into the merits of their public school systems.

Mr. Shippen offered a resolution to request the opinion of the City Solicitor whether a school director whose term of office has expired, can hold a seat in this Board. (The seat of Mr. Wm. O. Kline, from the Seventeenth section, is contested by this ground).

The resolution, after some debate, was lost.

The committee appointed to revise the by-laws and rules of the Board submitted a lengthy report. A supplemental report attached contains many original and well digested opinions relative to the most proper method of conducting public school education. Referring to the fact that the grammar, secondary, and primary schools are taught on a uniform system, the report adds that the schools are not what they are intended to be, parts of a whole, working together for the greatest good and most efficient instruction and intellectual advancement of the pupil. The committee therefore deem it advisable to recommend a change in the organization of the schools.

Upon inquiry, they have found that in some instances pupils, who should have been promoted, have been retained in lower schools. This may arise from the reluctance of the teacher to part with the most advanced pupils, who have mastered the proper work of the division, and to take in their place others, who would have to commence the work of the division as a new idea. Promotion may to the teacher the more arduous task of teaching new matter, instead of the lighter one of repeating the old lessons to fresh pupils who have recently come to them. In other cases, it may spring from the desire of primary school teachers to raise their schools to the rank of secondary schools, by retaining their pupils until they are prepared for the Grammar Schools.

From these, and perhaps other causes, it frequently occurs that when a child is promoted, dissatisfaction is felt by the parent, who finds that his child does not appear to have progressed for a time after promotion.

On the other hand, it is sometimes the case, that promotions are made before the pupils have had time to learn the proper tasks of the division or the school.

A will admit that it is but seldom the case that the directors can give the time necessary to personal examinations of the proficiency of the pupils, and of the length of time, whether long or short, that a pupil has spent in a division. In other instances, the directors may know the circumstances, but may agree with the teachers as to the *expediency* of these measures.

At present, in many of the sections, it is considered that a teacher has no business in any school but his or her own; and the secondary schools receive from the primary schools such pupils as the primary schools may choose to send them, whether good or bad in scholarship or deportment; and the primary schools may choose to send forward troublesome pupils, even while they retain those advanced beyond them in scholarship, but conducting themselves better, and therefore of less trouble to the teacher. The same is the case as to the secondary and grammar schools.

Teachers often differ as to the methods of performing certain exercises, when each of the several methods will produce the same result. A pupil will learn one method, and, on being promoted to another school, or even to another division of the same school, will be required to use another; often more time will be required to abandon the method first learned than was needed to learn it. The case is still stronger when a pupil has been erroneously taught at first, and becomes so habituated to the error that it is almost an impossibility to unlearn it, and learn the true or the right method. A principal, especially in a grammar school, usually has to spend much time in correcting the effects of erroneous teaching, some of which may have been done in his or her own school; but the whole time of the principal being employed in teaching, there is no opportunity to know of the erroneous teaching, until promoted pupils bring the errors into the principal's division. The principal has not time to examine the assistants, and, in case of ignorance or difference of method on the part of an assistant, to instruct her, or to advise better methods; and the principal cannot learn from the assistant in case she should be better informed.

The committee propose to remedy these faults in our school system by very simple means. If an assistant be given to each of the first class grammar schools, for the first division, the principal would have time to supervise and, not only the lower divisions of the grammar school, but also the secondary and primary schools of the section.

The report was accepted.

After the transaction of other business, of minor importance, the Board adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIERS.—A number of the members of the Second Regiment Heavy Artillery, of Massachusetts, that arrived in Philadelphia on Saturday, placed the sum of $3,500 in the hands of Mr. E. S. Hall, a member of the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Committee, for the purpose of having it sent to their families. Mr. Hall, one of the sellers of Northern exchange Bank, deposited the money, and drew a draft on bank at Boston to the order of the parties for whom the money is intended. He also forwarded printed Bank forms to the parties, on which they may draw their respective amounts.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Hamilton, quarterman of the borers at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, fell from a staging between the steamers Wachusett and Galena, on the 1st, yesterday afternoon, and broke one of his shoulder blades. He was removed to the hospital in a carriage.

ORDINATION OF A YOUNG MINISTER.—The Tabernacle Baptist Church, Chestnut street, above Eighteenth, was well filled with ladies and gentlemen last evening, on the occasion of the ordination of Mr. Asher Cook as a Gospel minister. The invocation and reading of the Scriptures were performed by the Rev. Mr. McNeil, of Williamsport, and the introductory prayer by the Rev. Mr. Marsh, of Blockley. A very eloquent sermon was then delivered by the pastor of the church, Rev. Dr. Eddy, from the text, "As ye also learned of Epaphras, our dear fellow-servant, who is for you a faithful minister of Christ." Colossians, 1st chapter, 7th verse. He spoke at length on the faithful minister; what he should preach, and how he should preach. After the sermon, the ministers present laid their hands on the head of Mr. Cook, and the Rev. Dr. Malcolm offered up the ordaining prayer. The right hand of fellowship was then extended by the Rev. P. S. Henson, on behalf of the ministers; after which the charge of advice was delivered by the Rev. J. H. Kennard, D. D. After a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Cushman, of Boston, and the singing of a hymn, the benediction was pronounced by the newly-ordained minister, and the audience retired.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—The 88th Regiment of New York Volunteers arrived in this city from Washington about five o'clock yesterday afternoon. The men presented a hearty appearance, and their faces indicated a hard struggle on behalf of the country. This regiment has participated in the following battles: The memorable seven days' fight on the Peninsula, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, and Mine Run. There are but ninety-two men and nine officers left, all of whom have re-enlisted for another three years or the war, and have received a furlough of thirty-five days to return home, in order to fill their depleted ranks. Col. Kelly, who raised the regiment, now commands the brigade. The regiment is attached to the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 2d Army Corps, and is commanded by the following officers: Adjutant, Jno. W. Byrnn, Surgeon, Richard Powell; Captains Burke and Ryder, Lieutenants O'Brien, Carr, and Quartermaster Hamper, and O'Grady. The men were sumptuously entertained at the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, after which they took the Camden and Amboy Railroad for New York.

COLORED TROOPS.—About sixty colored men are received daily at the headquarters of the supervisory committee, Chestnut street, above Twelfth, where they are examined and mustered into the service, and then sent to Camp William Penn, near Chelten Hills, to be placed in the regiments forming there. A large portion of the men enlisted are from New Jersey, and the rest from this State; few, however, are from the city. These men are paid the city bounty of two hundred and fifty dollars, which they invariably put out in the five-twenty Government bonds.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting, for the display of plants of this society, was held at their room, corner Broad and Walnut streets, last evening. The attendance was unusually large, but this did not abate the interest of the meeting in the least. Specimen plants of the Cypripedium venustum, and Cypripedium insignis under the care of Mr. Lamborn, were beautiful specimens of flowers, intended as designs for tables. Several glass jars containing corn and peaches, with the air exhausted, were found in a good state of preservation, attracted considerable attention.

NAVAL.—The war vessels now lying at the navy yard are completely ice bound, which prevents work on them from advancing to completion. The dock being frozen over prevents the dry-dock from being used. The ice is from 4 to 6 inches thick. A number of plants have been placed on one side of the double-turreted monitor Tonawanda, and she would be in still progressing. The side-wheel steamers Wateree and Commodore are expected to sail in the course of a week or two. It is not expected that the gunboat Yantic will be launched before next spring.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.—Professor Sanders, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Twenty-fourth ward, announces that the quota of the ward, according to the published accounts, has been entirely filled with new recruits.

The Committee on Supplies were now prepared to pay the bounty of two hundred and fifty dollars to the same bounty to re-enlisted soldiers or the ward. This will increase the whole number recruited considerably above the quota, greatly to the credit of the ward.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A lad named Caspar Guyar, aged eleven years, son of Officer William Guyar, of the Fourteenth district, was run over yesterday, on the Germantown Passenger Railway, and received such injuries as to cause his death in a few hours.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &C.—Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons sold at the Exchange, yesterday noon, the following stocks and real estate, viz:

20 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia, $56 50—$1,130.

23 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia, $56.37—$1,350.

10 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia, $56 25—$562 50.

50 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia, $56—$5 040.

8 shares Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank, $27 50—$220.

9 shares Western Bank, $70.50—$634.50.

66 shares Pennsylvania Railroad, $70—$4,620.

16 shares Kensington Bank, $76—$1,216.

50 shares Beaver Meadow Railroad and Coal Company, $79 25—$3 962 50.

50 shares Dauphin Coal Light Company, New York, $5—$250.

10 shares Philadelphia Exchange, $48 25—$482 50.

20 shares Philadelphia Exchange, $47 50—$950.

Pew 132 Church Holy Trinity, $500.

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 916 South Seventeenth street, subject to a yearly ground rent of $36—$710.

Old ground rent of $76 a year, par $1,166.66—$1,000.

Farm and country seat of 100 acres and mansion, near Darby, $250 per acre—$25,000.

Next month will be sold, No. 1609 Girard avenue, subject to a yearly ground rent of $180—$3,300.

Modern dwelling, No. 1645 North Broad street, south of Columbia avenue—$8,100.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court in Banc—Before Chief Justice Woodward, and Justices Strong, Thompson, Read, and Agnew.

Coffin vs. Landis. Argument concluded by S. Austin Allibone, et al., vs. The Conestoga Mills, et al., special certiorari to Court of Common Pleas, Lancaster county. Motion to modify judgment heretofore rendered. Argued by W. E. Franklin, Esq., for defendants, and in favor of a modification of the judgment, and by the Hon. Mr. Heister and F. C. Brewster, against.

Justice Thompson's opinion here withdrew.

Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company vs. Emlin & Co. Error to District Court. Argued by Geo. M. Wharton, Esq., for plaintiff in error, and by W. F. Judson, Esq., for defendant in error.

Yeager vs. Hart. Error to Common Pleas. Argued by Lemuel Ely, Esq., for plaintiff in error, and by E. K. Price, Esq., for defendant in error.

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius—Justice Thompson.

Lancaster vs. Hawthorne. An action of damages for slander, before reported. Verdict for plaintiff—damages $50.

Anna Maria Beck vs. Mathew A. Brannon. An action to recover damages for alleged malicious arrest and false imprisonment. It appears that on an evening in August last, in company with a sister and a friend, went into the jewelry store of defendant in Second street above Spruce, to look at some breastpins. A card, containing several pins, was shown them, but not liking any of them, the plaintiff and her companions were about leaving, when Brannon said that one of the breastpins was missing, and accused the party having stolen it. They indignantly denied the charge. He insisted that they had stolen the pin, and said that unless they gave it up he would send for an officer and have them arrested and searched. He called a young man, a clerk, who was on the pavement outside, was called in, and the state of affairs made known to him. He insisted that he should go for his father, and Brannon went for a policeman. Upon the return of defendant with the policeman he was confronted by Mr. Beck, plaintiff's father, with whom defendant proposed to settle the matter. This Mr. Beck refused to do, and insisted that the defendant should proceed, and, if he could, support the charge he had preferred against his daughters. The defendant then very reluctantly accompanied the parties and the officer before Alderman Moore, where the defendant declined to be sworn or to make any charge, saying that he had detained the plaintiff and her companions on suspicion.

The defence was, that the defendant having missed the pin from the case, and the parties being the only persons in the store at the time, he had reasonable cause of suspicion against them; and that their detention under the circumstances, and until the matter could be explained, could not, or ought to be, considered as malicious; and was not therefore a case in which damages should be recovered.

The case, under the instructions of the Judge, went to the jury, after which the Court adjourned until this morning. Chas. W. Brooke for plaintiff. Geo. H. Earle for defendant.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.

Daniel Buck vs. Maria Wirth. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff—$43 50.

The Savings Fund and Building Association vs. Catharine Kane, administratrix, &c. Verdict, by agreement, for plaintiff, $478 80.

William Hunt vs. James McCormick. An action to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by reason of the defendant building a bridge over a stream near Elwood lane, Nineteenth ward, which caused the overflow of plaintiff's meadow, and, by driving carts over the bridge, to the plaintiff's employees, other injuries were suffered. Verdict for plaintiff, $150.

W. C. Witters & Co. vs. S. B. Rowley. A suit to recover the balance of an account for goods sold. Defendants are indebted to defendant in a larger sum than the due bills call for. Jury out.

District Court—Judge Hare.

Myers, Claghorn & Co. vs. Thomas Anderson. This was an action of assumpsit against defendant as the endorser of a certain promissory note, of which plaintiffs are the holders. The defence denied the genuineness of the endorsement, in fact pronounced it a forgery. Verdict for defendant.

In the Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions nothing of interest was done.

THE POLICE.

Scenes at the Central Station—An Officer Offers to go Bail.

Yesterday afternoon a mulatto man was arraigned at the Central station, on the charge of committing an assault and battery upon his step-daughter. It seems from her evidence that on Saturday last the defendant commenced beating his wife at their place of residence in Jones alley. The step-daughter got in between the parties, and received one or two thumps from the effects of which she fell. The defendant was required to enter bail in the sum of $300 to be of future good behavior. The police officer who made the arrest undertook to go bail.

"I would rather not take you," replied the magistrate.

"I have known defendant some time, and always found him to be a peaceable citizen," replied the police officer.

"Well, sir, I would rather have other bail," replied the alderman, as he put his signature to the commitment.

"What's de cost, Alderman?" enquired the prisoner.

"One dollar and a half."

The defendant offered to pay, but the tender of the money was refused until bail should be entered.

Execunt officer and defendant.

Alleged Larceny.

Robert McGregor, rather a good looking young man, with moustache and goatee despite a sandy hue in color, was arraigned on the charge of the larceny of a piece of silk goods valued at $21, the property of David Hitchcock, the proprietor of a store on north Ninth street. The defendant had been employed as a clerk in the establishment.

There was a very large amount of evidence given in this case, which may be condensed. The prosecutor has lost quite a quantity of goods during the past year, and came to the conclusion that the thief was "death on moire antiques," from which it is inferred most of the silk stolen was this kind of goods. About ten o'clock, on Monday morning, a lad named William Grey had occasion to go into a small room connected with the main store; he discovered a piece of brown silk on a shelf; he placed it up, and called the attention of Mr. J. H. Belcher, also an employee, to the fact. The defendant at this time was standing within hearing distance. The lad put the silk down upon the place he had found it. In a few minutes McGregor entered the little room, and returning with the piece of silk, put it under a couple of balmoral skirts. The boy watched him carefully, and finally saw defendant put the silk behind a couple of pasteboard boxes. It was upon this statement of facts that the proprietor had the accused taken into custody. The warrant was placed in the hands of Detective Levy, and on Monday night the defendant was taken into custody and conducted to the Central Station.

The officer subsequently recovered two pieces of silk from pawnbrokers; one piece was identified beyond doubt as the property of Mr. Mitchell. It had been pawned with Mr. Dally by defendant, who gave the name of James Anderson. The other piece was pawned near Fifteenth and Market streets, in the name of William Nolan. A number of gentlemen, dealers in silk goods, were called to the stand to give their opinion as experts in regard to identifying the recovered pieces, with the same kind of goods still remaining on hand in the store of the prosecutor. The silk had been purchased at the house of W. E. Stewart, and it was not quite the same as any other retail store besides the prosecutors had any of the same kind for sale. The silk was originally intended for fancy parasols; but, owing to circumstances, it was sold for dresses.

The defendant was committed to answer. Bail demanded $1,500.

[Before Mr. Alderman White.]

A Colored Soldier Gets Robbed.

Houghton Cooper, one of the United States colored troops now encamped at Chelton Hills, came to town on Monday night, and whilewalking along in the vicinity of Lombard and Sixth street, was accosted by Frances Turner. He listened to the voice If the syren, and "followed straightway after her as an ox that goeth to the slaughter." Yesterday morning when he awoke, he found himself alone, in a strange place; his money was gone; not currency enough left to get his "morning bitters." He had Frances arrested. She was committed to answer. In the meantime the United States colored troops may start for the more genial climes of the sunny South, and Frances will be free.

Trade in Horseflesh.

William H. Saunders was arraigned for a final hearing last evening, before Police Magistrate White, of the Fifth ward, on the charge of misdemeanor in selling the horse General McClellan to William D. Elson. The price paid for the animal was $5,000. It seems that a short time since Mr. Elson visited New York city, where the bargain was made, the money paid, and the horse, warranted to be perfectly sound, was delivered to the purchaser. The animal was brought to Philadelphia and sold to another party, who returned him on Monday as unsound and lame. Quite a large number of horse-traders were present at the hearing, and it being conceded that the general integrity of the horse was only temporary, the affair was amicably settled.

Arrival and Sailing of the Ocean Steamers.

SHIPS	TO ARRIVE	FROM	DATE.
City of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Dec 26
Kedar	Liverpool	New York	Dec 29
Teutonia	Southampton	New York	Dec. 29
City of London	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 2
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 2
Columbia	Galway	Boston	Jan. 6
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 9
Germania	Southampton	New York	Jan. 12
	TO DEPART.		
Tweed	New York	Havana	Jan. 12
Adriatic	New York	Galway	Jan. 12
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	Jan. 13
Persia	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 13
Northern Light	New York	Aspinwall	Jan. 13
Scotia	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 16
New York	New York	Bremen	Jan. 16
Columbia	New York	Havana	Jan. 19
Solway	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 19
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 23
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	Jan. 23
Saladin	New York	Kingston, Ja.	Jan. 22
Teutonia	New York	Hamburg	Jan. 26

LETTER BAGS

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA, ship Prussian, Allen, hence for Liverpool, Jan 23. Brig Zeus (Br), Morrow, Barbadoes & St Thomas, soon

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

EDMUND A. SOUDER, JOHN T. MORRIS, EDWARD C. BIDDLE, BENJ. B. COMLY, JOSEPH CARSON, COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13, 1864.

SUN RISES.....7 43 | SUN SETS.....4 42
HIGH WATER.....2 15 | MOON RISES.....6 15

ARRIVED.

Steamship Norman, Sherman, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse to Henry Winsor & Co. At C. P. M., yesterday, saw a bark and a big standing in the Cape of the Delaware.

City Tea Boat, Capt Kelly, 6 hours from Duck creek, having in tow ship Ann E. Stanton, Smith, from Cuba, & sts and Bermuda, both bound for the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Reports the ice very heavy in the Bight of New Castle.

CLEARED.

Steamship Charles Thomas (new, 1,156 tons) Snow New Orleans, via Baltimore, Capt A S Ogden, W M Baird & Co, mdse and 250 mules. Passed Liverpool. Thos Richardson & Co

Brig Tiptopper, Bruce, Cienfuegos, G C Carson & Co.

Brig Kate (Br), McDougall, Barbadoes, Kennedy, Stairs & Co.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

LEWES, DEL, Jan 10—Cld, Jan 10—Ship Ann E Stanton, Smith, for Cuba.

The bark Lulgini, from Messina for Philadelphia, and schooner Spray, from Halifax for do, with fish, are at the Capes, bound in to attempt a passage to-day. Brigs, and three schooners, before reported. Wind S W; weather fine and considerable floating ice in the Bay.

YOURS, &c, AARON MARSHALL.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, hence at Boston yesterday.

Ship Alfred Storer, Ryder, from Callao, at Liverpool 24th inst.

Ship C M Davis, Keorman, cleared at London, 24th inst, for Boston.

Ship Rose Mac, Donnell, cleared at Boston, yesterday, for New Orleans.

Ship Samoset, McFab (or McGobb), sailed from Newport 22d inst for Aden.

Ship Winged Racer, Curtis sailed from Cardiff 23d ult for Bombay; not as before reported.

Bark Sea Eagle, Howes, hence via Trinidad, at Matanzas 20th inst.

Brig Arcostook, Bryant, cleared at Boston 11th instant for New Orleans.

Schr J J Spencer, Fleming, hence at Cardenas 30th ult.

Schr Mary O Farr, Maley, hence at Port Royal 29th ult.

Schr Sunnyside, Smith, hence at Port Royal 4th inst.

Schr Ada S Gannon, Bailey, for this port via Stono, cleared at Port Royal 31st ult.

Schrs N E Clark, Clark, and E L B Wales, Hoffman, cleared at Savannah 31st ult for this port.

Schrs J H Wainwright, Mulford, and S Doran, Winsmore, sailed from Port Royal 1st inst for this port.

Schr Ann Eliza, Pillsbury, cleared at Savannah 29th inst for this port.

Schr William Keen, Havlin, hence for Boston, with corn, was off Wellfleet, yesterday, in a disabled condition and leaky, as before reported, having been run into night before by a brigantine ashore.

Ship E A Scull, Us, cod, from Liverpool for Bath, with salt, went into Holyhead 10th inst, for repairing. 10th inst, bilged, filled with water, and was run into port Mariners N B. in 1862 and hails from St. John, N B.

LEGAL.

ESTATE OF RICHARD RANDOLPH, deceased.

NOTICE—Letters Testamentary on the Estate of RICHARD RANDOLPH, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said Deceased are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to make them known without delay, to

ELLIS ROBERTS,
No. 1334 CHESTNUT Street.
or CHARLES J. SHARPLESS,
No. 548 N. SEVENTEENTH, below Green St.,
12th mo. 29th, 1863. (dec30-w6t*) Executors.

ESTATE OF CHARLES SHOEMAKER, deceased.

Letters of administration on the Estate of CHARLES SHOEMAKER, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to present them without delay to

THOMAS MATHER,
Administrator,
No. 1106 WALLACE Street.
RACHEL M. SHOEMAKER,
Administratrix,
No. 532 North SEVENTH Street.
Or to their attorney, JOHN L. SHOEMAKER, No. 245 North SIXTH Street. ja6-w6t*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

In the matter of the application of THOMAS MILLS, for sale of certain real estate.

To JAMES HARRIS, and to WILLIAM DAVENPORT, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, and to *all the creditors* of CAROLINE D. HARRIS, deceased:

You and each of you are hereby notified to be and appear at the Orphans' Court to be held at Philadelphia in and for said City and County, on SATURDAY, January 16th, 1864, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in obedience to a citation issued by said Court, upon the petition of said Mills, to you and each of you directed, and you shall there be heard, if you think proper, why the said petitioner, the real estate, a description of which is annexed to said petition, to wit: A lot of ground on the north side of Federal street, in the 36th ward of said City, containing in front or breadth, beginning 135 feet 10¾ inches east of Twenty-fifth street, and extending in length or depth of that breadth eastward along Federal street 835 feet 11½ inches, thence N. 42° 30' 30" E. 1 foot 6 inches to the middle of Elsworth street, thence along the middle of Elsworth street S. 47° 29' 30" E. 84 feet 3 inches, thence S. 40° W. 238 feet to the place of beginning, bounded on the north by ground now or late of Philadelphia, beginning at a point in the middle of Twenty-fifth street, thence eastward at right angles along the middle of Dickinson street 333 feet, thence S. 59° E. 115 feet 6 inches, thence S. 38° 30' W. 269 6-100 feet, thence westward 115 feet 6 inches to Twenty-fifth street, in the middle of Twenty-first street, and thence northward along the middle of Twenty-first street 269 feet to the middle of Dickinson street, and place of beginning—should not be sold to the said petitioner, clear and discharged of the lien of the debts of said CAROLINE D. HARRIS, deceased; and also why a sale of any interest which the said WILLIAM DAVENPORT may have, if any he has, should not be made to satisfy the said petitioner's claim, if any there be, and be decreed, ordered, and adjudged, and why a sale of any interest which the said WILLIAM DAVENPORT may have, if any he has, should not be made to satisfy the said petitioner's claim, if any there be, and be decreed, ordered, and adjudged, and why a sale of any interest which the said WILLIAM DAVENPORT may have, if any he has, should not be made to satisfy the said petitioner's claim, if any there be, and be decreed, ordered, and adjudged, at the time and place underwritten, and to do other and further things as may be requisite and necessary in the premises, as may be meet and right in the premises, and to make return of your doings herein, as in said petition and citation, or cause to be made known unto the said petitioner, or his attorney, whose name is subscribed to said petition, that he may be present at the said time and place if he shall think proper, and to show cause if any he have why the said petition should not be granted, and the said real estate be sold free and clear of the said lien of the said petitioner's claim, if any there be, and the said lien be transferred to the proceeds of said real estate, with the same priority, validity, and effect as it now has upon said real estate, and why such other and further proceedings should not be had in the premises as may be meet and right in the premises, and to make return of your doings herein, as in said petition and citation, or cause to be made known unto the said petitioner, or his said